

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

GICCA, DIDEROT F. 1983. *Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus*.*Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus* (Gray)
Central American Armed Lizard

Cyclura quinquecarinata Gray, 1842:59. Type-locality, "Demerara?," restricted to Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico by Bailey (1928:43). Holotype, British Museum (Natural History) 61, an adult male, prepared as a stuffed skin, collected on March 5, 1841 (not examined by author).

Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus: Gray, 1845:192. First use of combination.

Cyclura (*Ctenosaura*) *quinquecarinata*: Cope, 1870:161.

Ctenosaura (*Enyaliosaurus*) *quinquecarinata*: Bocourt, in Duméril and Bocourt, 1874:138.

Ctenosaura quinquecarinata: Sumichrast, 1880:175.

Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus: Iverson, 1979:326. *Lapsus*.

Ctenosaura (*Enyaliosaurus*) *quinquecarinatus*: Carpenter, 1982: 217. *Lapsus*.

- CONTENT. No subspecies are recognized.

- DEFINITION. A relatively small (10.0 to 16.9 cm snout-vent length) iguanine (*sensu* Savage, 1958) lizard, with males generally larger than females (male and female average SVL 13.1 and 11.7 cm, respectively). Tail length greater than body length in adults. Maximum total length 35 cm. The middorsal row of enlarged scales forms a spinous crest, noticeably raised to midbody, then tapering to the sacrum. Dorsal and ventral scales smooth and larger than lateral scales. Dorsal scales on the midline number 49–65 (mean = 57 ± 4). Enlarged keeled scales present on the femur and tibia. Femoral pores number 4–9 (mean = 6.6), and are minute in females and enlarged in males. Infranasals number 1–3, supralabials 7–10 (mean = 8.2), and infralabials 8–11 (mean = 9.1). A gular fold is present. Tail wide with whorls of greatly enlarged spiniferous scales, the first 5–8 (mean = 6.5) whorls separated by one row of small flat scales on the dorsal side, and by 2–4 rows on the ventral side. The central scale, and the three lateral scales on each side of each whorl are the most prominently spinous. Ground color dark brown to black, with cream-colored dots and blotches on the dorsum and limbs. Venter light. Adult males have black coloring in the gular area. Juveniles have patterns similar to those of adults.

- DESCRIPTIONS. Descriptions of scalation, body proportions and color are in Gray (1842, 1845), Boulenger (1885), Günther (1885–1902), Bailey (1928), Villa and Scott (1967), and Hidalgo (1980).

- ILLUSTRATIONS. Black and white photographs of *E. quinquecarinatus* are in Bailey (1928: sacral region of holotype, sacral region and dorsal view of preserved adult male), and Werler and

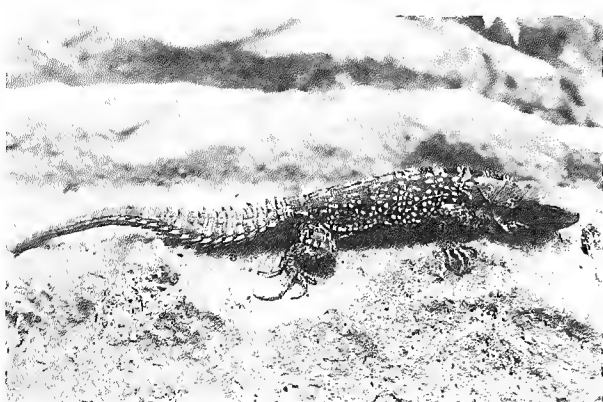


FIGURE. *Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus*. Snout-vent length 12.2 cm.

Smith (1952: dorsolateral view of live adult male, dorsolateral and ventral views of live adult female). A color photograph of a sub-adult appears in Burghardt and Rand (1982).

- DISTRIBUTION. *Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus* occurs in Pacific lowlands from Mexico, southward to Costa Rica. In Mexico, the species is found only in the Tehuantepec area of Oaxaca (Bocourt, 1876; Boulenger, 1885; Bailey, 1928; Hartweg and Oliver, 1940; Smith and Taylor, 1950; Werler and Smith, 1952; Stuart, 1954; Duellman, 1966; Peters and Donoso-Barros, 1970). A published record from Puebla (Webb and Fugler, 1957) is probably an error (see REMARKS). In Honduras the species is known from the departments of La Paz and Yoro (Günther, 1885–1902; Duellman, 1966; Peters and Donoso-Barros, 1970; Meyer and Wilson, 1973). El Salvador records are from the departments of Morazán and Cabañas (Hidalgo, 1980). In Nicaragua, *E. quinquecarinatus* has been reported from the departments of Chontales, Boaco, Matagalpa, and Jinotega (Villa and Scott, 1967; Peters and Donoso-Barros, 1970; Villa, 1971). In Costa Rica the species has been collected in the province of Guanacaste (McDiarmid, pers. comm.).

- FOSSIL RECORD. None.

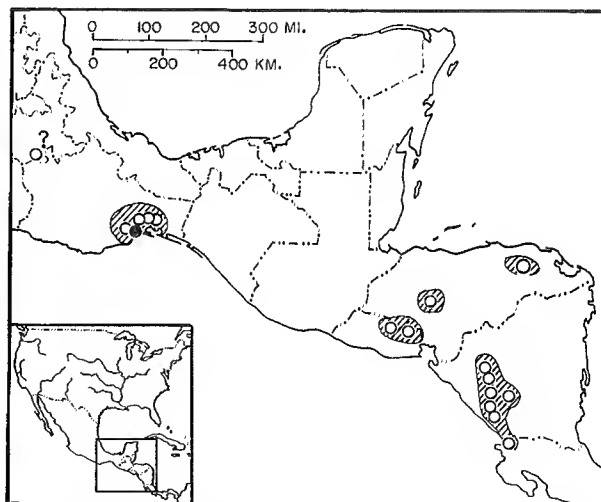
- PERTINENT LITERATURE. There is no comprehensive work on the species. A limited number of references on anatomy (Langbartel, 1953; Etheridge, 1965; Iverson, 1980, 1982), distribution and zoogeography (Stuart, 1954; Duellman, 1966; Savage, 1966; Villa and Scott, 1967; Hidalgo, 1980), behavior (Hartweg and Oliver, 1940; Werler and Smith, 1952; Werler, 1970; Hidalgo, 1980; Carpenter, 1982), and parasites (Gambino and Heyneman, 1960) have appeared. *Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus* was mentioned in checklists of Cope (1887), Smith and Taylor (1950), Peters and Donoso-Barros (1970), and Etheridge (1982). Smith and Smith (1973) summarized the Mexican literature on the species.

- REMARKS. *Enyaliosaurus quinquecarinatus* is more advanced than *E. palearis*, and probably is relatively more ancestral than the specialized species *E. clarki* and *E. defensor*, based on body size and tail morphology (Duellman, 1965). A report from Puebla, Mexico (Webb and Fugler, 1957) requires confirmation. I found no *E. quinquecarinatus* at the cited locality in June 1979, although *Ctenosaura* was plentiful.

- ETYMOLOGY. The name *quinquecarinatus* is derived from the Latin words *quinque*, meaning "five," and *carinatus*, "keeled," in reference to the five enlarged keeled scales of each tail whorl.

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MAP. Solid circle marks the restricted type-locality; open circles indicate other localities. Question mark indicates a questionable locality in Puebla, Mexico.

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